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A NEW SPECIES OF THE SERPHIDOID GENUS DENDROCERUS  
(HYMENOPTERA).

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The two interesting new forms here described both run directly to the genus *Dendrocerus* in J. J. Kieffer's key (Andre's Spec. Hym. d'Eur. et d'Algerie, vol. 10, 1911, p. 10). Both differ from the male genotype in having the antennae serrate instead of ramose and would therefore appear to agree with *Atritomus* Foerster, which Kieffer, probably correctly, considers a synonym of *Dendrocerus*. According to Kieffer the male antennae are variable in the genus.

*Dendrocerus*, as represented by the species described below, is characterized by having the head viewed from above transverse; antennae inserted at the clypeus, 11-jointed in both sexes, elongate and filiform in the female, joints 1 to 6 of the male flagellum more or less strongly serrate; pronotum entirely concealed from above, mesoscutum with a more or less distinct median longitudinal groove, the parapsidal grooves absent or only very faintly indicated at the lateral anterior angles; scutellum longer than broad, convex, very slightly compressed at apex but without an apical process; axillae meeting at inner angles and separated from the mesoscutum by a distinct fine groove; propodeum short, declivous from base or near base; abdomen fusiform, convex above, and about as long as the head and thorax.

The host record for the species is apparently new for the genus *Dendrocerus*, other species of which are recorded as having been reared from Cecidomyid and Cynipid galls, and one species from a Coccid on maple.

Despite the differences pointed out and the widely separated type localities the writer is of the opinion that the two forms described below are nothing more than varietal forms of the same species. The greater distinctness of the mesonotal groove and the line on vertex in the paler form are believed to be accounted for by the lighter color which causes them to stand out more conspicuously. The color of the paler form shows a distinct tendency to shade into black and it is possible that a larger series would demonstrate that the differences are merely variations.

*Dendrocerus conwentziae*, new species.

Closely related to *D. californicus* Kieffer but apparently differs from the description of that species, which is based on a male, by having the fifth flagellar joint, as well as the first to fourth, distinctly three-cornered and hairy, their apices arcuately emarginate and produced into a short neck to which the following joint is attached; sixth joint also slightly serrate; all flagellar joints distinctly longer than the apex is broad.

*Female*.—Length 2 mm. Uniformly dull black except the front legs, which are very dark brown; mandibles brownish; wings subhyaline, more or less stained with fuscous, the fuscous staining most apparent just behind the stigma and in the area between the stigmal vein and the anterior wing margin. Head finely closely punctate and opaque; viewed from above transverse, the occiput slightly concave and distinctly margined; ocelli in an obtuse triangle, the lateral ocelli a little more distant from the eye-margin than the diameter of an ocellus, postocellar line fully twice the ocellular; vertex behind the ocelli with a very faint median longitudinal line connecting with the occipital carina; viewed from in front, the head is approximately as high as broad and only moderately narrowed below, the checks distinctly less than half as long as eye-height; antennal scape long, subcylindrical, thickest near the middle and somewhat more slender at base than apex, pedicel slightly more than twice as long as thick, first flagellar joint thicker and approximately one and one-half times as long as the pedicel, second about as long as pedicel, third to ninth flagellar joints successively decreasing very slightly in length, the ninth not much longer than thick, tenth somewhat longer than the ninth; mesoscutum, scutellum, and axillae sculptured like the head, the mesoscutum with a very delicate median longitudinal line which is not deeply impressed; sides of pronotum, mesopleura, and metapleura more shallowly punctate than the dorsum, subopaque; propodeum with the declivous posterior portion slightly concave and bounded by a distinct curved carina, the enclosed area more or less horse-shoe-shaped, polished within, with a few more or less distinct longitudinal striae laterally and apically and usually with a delicate median carina; abdomen polished, the first tergite extending to or a little beyond the middle, ovipositor sheaths slender and exerted approximately the length of the fourth tergite.

*Male*.—Length 1.7 mm. Head viewed from in front much broader than high; antennal scape a little less than four times as long as thick; pedicel small, subglobose; flagellar joints hairy, 1 to 5 strongly serrate, the sixth slightly so, 7 to 9 cylindrical; abdomen not longer than the thorax; wings hyaline.

*Type locality*.—Amherst, Massachusetts.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22277, U. S. N. M.

Type female, one paratype female, and the male allotype reared by Mr. A. I. Bourne, from *Conwentzia hageni*, a small Neuropteran.

**Dendrocerus conwentziae** variety **rufus**, new variety.

*Female*.—Length 2 mm. Color rufo-testaceous suffused with dark brown or blackish above on the head, thorax, and abdomen; the scutellum and axillae somewhat darker than the rest of the thorax; antennae black or brown-black, the base of scape paler; legs concolorous with the underside of the body, the hind legs more or less infuscated; wings distinctly infuscated with brownish, the base and apex hyaline; venation brownish black. Vertex behind with a delicate median longitudinal line running from the postocellar line to the occipital carina; median groove on the mesoscutum distinct. Otherwise like the female of *conwentziae*.

*Male*.—Apparently agrees in every particular with males of the variety *conwentziae*.

*Type locality*.—Felida, Clark County, Washington.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22278, U. S. N. M.

Three females and three males reared by E. J. Newcomer from cocoons of *Conwentzia* sp. under Quaintance No. 14081, in May, 1918. Also a male and female from the same source reared June 3, 1918, and mounted on a slide.

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**NOTES ON A COCOON MAKING COLYDIID (COLEOPT.).**

By H. E. BURKE, U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

In the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington for January, 1905, Dr. A. D. Hopkins published a note on a cocoon spinning Colydiid, probably *Bothrideres contractus* which he found to be a parasite of a Cerambycid larva.

On July 22, 1914, at the Pyramid Ranger Station, Eldorado County, Calif. the writer collected a number of dark brown cocoons from the wood of an old fire scar on the side of a living incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*). The cocoons were taken from the pupal cells of the flatheaded woodborer, *Trachykele opulenta* Fall. Most of the cocoon makers had emerged but one larva could be seen through the walls of a cocoon which was taken from a cell containing a dead *Trachykele* beetle. Later a beetle emerged from another cocoon and was identified as *Deretaphrus oregonensis* Horn by Mr. W. S. Fisher.

An adult of the same species was taken on August 2, 1915, from the bark of a dead jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) which contained a brood of the jeffrey pine beetle (*Dendroctonus jeffreyi* Hopk.). Several adults were taken at Onion Valley, Calif., on October 13, from the bark of a dead sugar pine (*P. lambertiana*) which contained a brood of the mountain pine beetle (*D. monticolae* Hopk.) and broods of the flatheaded woodborers (*Buprestis laeviventris* Lec. and *B. aurulenta* Linn.). Other specimens were taken at Yreka and Vade, Calif.